# Registry Delay CP

Counterplan: The Aff actor ought to create a national gun registry and ban private gun sales; then, after six months, ban private ownership of handguns. Massive noncompliance to an immediate handgun ban ensures Aff can’t solve without a national registry. A six month waiting period is key to getting people on the records for an effective ban.

#### Sporks ‘12[[1]](#footnote-1)

The only way we can truly be safe and prevent further gun violence is to ban civilian ownership of all guns. That means everything. No pistols, no revolvers, no semiautomatic or automatic rifles. No bolt action. No breaking actions or falling blocks. Nothing. This is the only thing that we can possibly do to keep our children safe from both mass murder and common street violence. Unfortunately, right now we can't [ban ownership of guns]. The political will is there, but the institutions are not [there]. Honestly, this is a good thing. If we passed a law tomorrow banning all firearms, we would have massive noncompliance. What we need to do is establish the regulatory and informational institutions first. This is how we do it: The very first thing we need [a] is national registry. We need to know where the guns are, and who has them. Canada has a national firearms registry. We need to copy their model. We need a law demanding all firearms be registered to a national database. We need to know who has them and where they are. We need to make this as easy as possible for gun owners. The federal government provides the money and technical expertise, and the State police carry it out. Like a funded mandate. Most firearms already have a serial number on them, so it would really be a matter of taking the information already on the ATF form 4473 and putting it in a national database. I think about 6 months should be enough time. Along with this, make private sales illegal. When a firearm is transferred, make it law that the registration must be updated. Again, make it super easy to do. Perhaps over, the internet. Dealers can log in by their FFLs and update the registration. Additionally, new guns are to be registered by the manufacturer. [This] The object here is to create[s] a clear paper trail from factory to distributor to dealer to owner. We want to encourage as much voluntary compliance as possible. Now we get down to it.

Handgun registration is key to effective confiscation—this is confirmed by experts and empirically by Australia and Great Britain.

#### Kopel (No date)[[2]](#footnote-2)

Gun confiscation is much easier if guns have first been registered. Pete Shields, past president of the Brady Campaign, explained in 1977, "The first problem is to slow down the number of handguns being produced and sold in this country. The second problem is to get handguns registered. [Then] The final problem is to make possession of all handguns and all handgun ammunition -- except for the military, police, licensed security guards, licensed sporting clubs and licensed gun collectors -- totally illegal." (Richard Harris, A Reporter at Large: Handguns, The New Yorker, July 26, 1976, p. 58.) (At the time, Shields' group was called the National Council to Control Handguns. It later changed its name to Handgun Control, Inc., then later changed it again to the Brady Campaign.) Shields was right to identify registration [is] as a first step toward confiscation. In Great Britain, registration lists were used for the confiscation of every handgun and every semi-automatic long gun. On the Monday morning after the Sandy Hook murders, Howard Dean (former chairman of the Democratic National Committee) touted Australian-style gun confiscation as the model for the United States. In [Australia](http://jpfo.org/articles-assd03/australia-gun-control.htm), the national government waited for an atrocious mass murder to take place (32 people at a tourist site in Tasmania in 1996), and then unleashed its gun confiscation program. Following a plan developed by Rebecca Peters (who would later become the head of an international gun-ban lobby called the International Action Network on Small Arms, or IANSA), the confiscation bill was rushed through the legislature while emotions were high and skeptics could be shouted down. Thus, every semi-automatic rifle, every semi-automatic shotgun and every pump-action rifle in the nation was confiscated. This was followed by confiscation of a huge variety of handguns in 2003. Handguns in Australia had been registered since the 1930s, but most Australian states had only imposed long gun registration in the two decades preceding the confiscation. Civil liberties activists who raised concerns that registration lists could be used for confiscation were sneered at as paranoid extremists.

The counterplan solves case and lessens the illegal market.

#### LCPGV ’13[[3]](#footnote-3)

Firearm registration laws require individuals to record their ownership of a firearm with a designated law enforcement agency. These laws enable law enforcement to identify, disarm, and prosecute violent criminals and people illegally in possession of firearms. Registration systems also create accountability for firearm owners and discourage illegal sales. Firearm registration laws can lead to the identification and prosecution of violent criminals by helping law enforcement quickly and reliably “trace” (identify the source of) firearms recovered from crime scenes. Firearm registration laws create comprehensive records of firearm ownership, which include a full description of each firearm and identify the owner.  Comprehensive registration laws also require a firearm to be re-registered whenever title to the firearm is transferred, and law enforcement to be notified whenever the weapon is lost or stolen. As a result, registration laws help law enforcement quickly and reliably identify the owner of any firearm used in a crime. Additional information on crime gun tracing, firearm sales reporting requirements and retention of firearm sales records is contained in our summary on [Maintaining Records & Reporting Gun Sales](http://smartgunlaws.org/retention-of-sales-background-check-records-policy-summary/). Firearm registration laws also help law enforcement retrieve firearms from persons who have become legally prohibited from possessing them through criminal convictions or other prohibitions. Comprehensive registration laws require gun owners to renew their registration annually or explain why they should no longer be legally responsible for the weapon.  During the renewal process, owners undergo additional background checks to ensure that they have not fallen into a class prohibited from possessing firearms. The renewal process, therefore, creates an opportunity for law enforcement to remove illegally possessed firearms. In addition, registration laws help reduce illegal firearm sales and transfers by creating accountability for gun owners. A firearm owner who knows that law enforcement has the ability to trace the firearm back to [them] him or her may be deterred from transferring the firearm to a potentially dangerous individual, and may be encouraged to store his or her firearm safely so as to prevent unauthorized access or theft.  Registration laws also help deter “straw purchases,” in which an eligible person purchases a firearm on behalf of an ineligible person or a person who wants to avoid having the gun traced back to him or her. For more information about straw purchases, see our summary on [Gun Trafficking & Straw Purchases](http://smartgunlaws.org/trafficking-policy-summary/). Information generated by firearm registration systems can also help protect law enforcement officers responding to an incident by providing them with information about whether firearms may be present at the scene and, if so, how many and what types. Registration laws are most effective when combined with laws requiring licensing of firearm owners and purchasers.[1](http://smartgunlaws.org/registration-of-firearms-policy-summary/#footnote_0_5700)  A 2001 study analyzing the firearm tracing data of crime guns recovered in 25 U.S. cities revealed that states with some form of both registration and licensing have greater success keeping firearms initially sold by dealers in the state from being recovered in crimes than states without such systems in place.[2](http://smartgunlaws.org/registration-of-firearms-policy-summary/#footnote_1_5700)  This data suggests that licensing and registration laws make it more difficult for criminals, juveniles and other prohibited purchasers to obtain guns, and help ensure that firearm owners remain eligible to possess their weapons. For more information on licensing laws, see our summary on [Licensing Gun Owners & Purchasers](http://smartgunlaws.org/licensing-of-gun-owners-purchasers-policy-summary/). The American public strongly supports laws requiring gun registration.  A nationwide survey conducted in January 2011 found that 66% of respondents favor laws requiring every gun owner to register each gun he or she owns as part of a national gun registry.[3](http://smartgunlaws.org/registration-of-firearms-policy-summary/#footnote_2_5700)  A poll conducted in May 2001 found that 70% of respondents mistakenly believe that a registration system already exists in the United States.[4](http://smartgunlaws.org/registration-of-firearms-policy-summary/#footnote_3_5700)

The plan drives the market underground and strengthens organized crime—and it’s worse than the status quo since it can’t be regulated.

#### Jacobs 02[[4]](#footnote-4)

Closing down legitimate manufacturers would be a boon to black market producers. Clandestine handgun manufacturers would spring up, just as thousands of illegal stills operated during alcohol prohibition, and hundreds or thousands of clandestine labs now produce unlawful mood and mind-altering drugslike amphetamine and ecstasy. Even today, “zip guns” are produced or assembled in small workshops within the United States.\* These black market manufacturers, already illegal, operate outside any regulatory scheme for recordkeeping, serial numbers, safety locks, or taxation. Implementing a prohibition on importation of handguns would be even more difficult. Without (or with sharply diminished) domestic U.S. sources for new handguns, there would be a greater economic incentive for smugglers to bring in handguns from abroad. Is there any reason to believe that customs officials and other law enforcement personnel would be more successful in preventing handgun smuggling than in preventing drug smuggling? I think not. Contraband handguns, like illicit drugs, would enter the country illegally in seaborne containersa, trucks, cars, planes, and by mail. (Currently, there are firearms black markets in Western Europe, Where handguns smuggled from Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union are easily obtainable in Amsterdam, Brussels, and other cities.)16

And, the plan ensures racist enforcement through stop and frisk—without a registry to consult, police selectively pick who they want to check, resulting in brutality toward and mass incarceration of poor and racialized minorities.

#### Gourevitch ‘15[[5]](#footnote-5)

Soon after the shootings at the Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church in Charleston, South Carolina, the first black president of the United States offered some thoughts on Dylan Roof’s racist attack. First and foremost, President Obama said, recent events were about how “innocent people were killed in part because someone who wanted to inflict harm had no trouble getting their hand on a gun.” The killings were also about a “dark chapter in our history,” namely racial slavery and Jim Crow. Obama only suggested practical action regarding the first issue, namely gun control. He did not consider that such measures will make the persistence of the second problem even worse. It is perhaps counterintuitive to say so but gun control responses to mass killings – whether racially motivated or otherwise – are a deep mistake. The standard form of gun control means writing more criminal laws, creating new crimes, and therefore creating more criminals or more reasons for police to suspect people of crimes. More than that, it means creating yet more pretexts for a militarized police, full of racial and class prejudice, to overpolice. As multiple police killings of unarmed black men have reminded us, the police already operate with barely constrained force in poor, minority neighborhoods. From SWAT to stop-and-frisk to mass incarceration to parole monitoring, the police manage a panoply of programs that subject these populations to multiple layers of coercion and control. As a consequence, more than 7 million Americans are subject to some form of correctional control, an extremely disproportionate number of whom are poor and minority. While it is commonly assumed that the drug war is to blame for all this, work by scholars like Benjamin Levin and Jeff Fagan demonstrates that already existing gun control efforts also play an important role. One of the most notorious areas of policing, the NYPD’s stop-and-frisk program, was justified as a gun control rather than a drug war measure. In the name of preventing violence, hundreds of thousands of poor minorities are subject to searches without probable cause each year. Further, a range of Supreme Court-authorized exceptions to standard Fourth Amendment protections against illegal search and seizure derive from a concern with gun violence. This invasiveness is a necessary feature of criminalized gun possession. After all, policing guns is just like policing drugs. Like drugs, there are a vast number of guns. Possession is far more widespread than can possibly be policed so decisions have to be made about where to devote resources. Furthermore, since possession itself is the crime, the only way to police that crime is to shift from actual harm to identifying and preventing risks. As legal scholar Benjamin Levin argues in a forthcoming piece “Searching for guns – like searching for drugs – can easily become pretextual, a proxy for some general prediction of risk, danger, or lawlessness.” In other words, there must be selective enforcement, where enforcement includes invasive searches based on existing prejudices about who is and isn’t dangerous. For example, as research by Jeff Fagan and Garth Davies shows, in the late 1990s, the NYPD used suspected weapons violations to justify numerous stops, even though these stops resulted in fewer arrests than stops for other crimes. And when it comes to individualized assessments of who is dangerous and worthy of punishment, every study shows steep, and unfounded, bias. Michelle Alexander, quotes a former U.S. attorney in her recent sensation, “The New Jim Crow,” saying the following: “I had an assistant U.S. attorney who wanted to drop the gun charge against the defendant in a case which there were no extenuating circumstances. I asked, ‘Why do you want to drop the gun offense?’ And he said, ‘He’s a rural guy and grew up on a farm. The gun he had with him was a rifle. He’s a good ol’ boy, and all good ol’ boys have rifles, and it’s not like he was a gun-toting drug dealer.’ But he was a gun-toting drug dealer, exactly.” This isn’t just a point about conscious and unconscious biases towards poor minorities – biases that some imagine can be removed with proper training. No matter how neutral the laws are, their enforcement must remain unequal and unfair. That is because the policing involved would never be tolerated if they affected politically influential groups to the same degree. These policing practices persist because they are disproportionately directed against marginal populations. Once individuals find themselves arrested gun control reappears as a reason for increasing punishment. Gun possession can be used to enhance sentences for other crimes and even functions as a kind of double punishment when that possession becomes the reason for also tacking on an extra criminal charge. Gun charges are also a part of the excessive and racially unequal over-charging practices that not only contribute to rising incarceration rates but also ends force numerous individuals away from trial and into plea bargains. Poor Blacks and Latinos are easily intimidated by charge-happy prosecutors into accepting plea deals, meaning they never see their day in court. Some even end up admitting to crimes they did not commit just to avoid the possibility of more severe punishments. More criminal gun laws would only feed this deeply unjust system. There is an unrecognized gap between the justification for gun control and its most likely effect. There is no reason to expect fair enforcement of gun control laws, or even that they will mainly be used to someone prevent these massacres. That is because how our society polices depends not on the laws themselves but on how the police – and prosecutors and courts – decide to enforce the law. Especially given how many guns there are in the U.S., gun law enforcement will be selective. That is to say, they will be unfairly enforced, only deepening the injustices daily committed against poor minorities in the name of law and order. It is hard to imagine any feasible gun control laws doing much to decrease mass shootings. But it is easy to see how they will become part of the system of social control of mostly black, mostly poor people. There are already too many crimes, there is too much criminal law, and there is far too much incarceration — especially of black people. To the degree that all that is part of the “dark chapter in our history,” given the deep injustice of our society, and especially its policing practices, the actual practice of gun control will continue that dark chapter, not resolve it. Of course, a reasonable gun control regime is logically possible. We can imagine one in our heads. But it is not politically possible in the United States right now. And it is a great error to think that gun control is the path to racial justice. More likely, it is the other way around. Racial justice is a precondition for any reasonable gun control regime. That, perhaps, is why the demands that have emerged from the #blacklivesmatter movement focus not on gun control but instead on demilitarizing the police and investing in “jobs, housing, and schools” for those “black communities most devastated by poverty.” What happened in Charleston is a horrific tragedy. The criminal law will not solve it. I wish I had a better solution ready at hand. I don’t, though I think it would start by freeing our political imagination from instinctively reaching for the criminal law.

[If militarism] This controls the internal link to militarism since the Aff causes massive state violence through policing and incarceration and also outweighs—if black people are systematically excluded from society it destroys the possibility of resisting militarism in the first place.

And, gun culture is challenged better through the counterplan—we need GRADUAL shifts—mandatory registration first stigmatizes gun ownership and smoothens the transition to an outright ban, whereas the Aff will be met with nonconformity and backlash, which only strengthens attachment to guns.

#### Sporks ‘12[[6]](#footnote-6)

So registration is the first step. Now that the vast majority are registered, we can do what we will. One good first step would be to close the registry to new registrations. This would, in effect, prevent new guns from being made or imported. This would put the murder machine corporations out of business for good, and cut the money supply to the NRA/GOA. As money dries up, the political capital needed for new controls will be greatly reduced. There are a few other things I would suggest. I would suggest an immediate, national ban on concealed carry. A ban on internet sales of guns and ammunition is a no brainer. [Microstamping](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Firearm_microstamping) would also be a very good thing. Even if the only thing it does is drive up costs, it could still lead to crimes being solved. I'm willing to try every advantage we can get. A national Firearms Owner Identification Card might be good, but I'm not sure if it's necessary if we have a national database. We should also insist on comprehensive insurance and mandatory gun safes, subject to random, spot checks by local and federal law enforcement. We must make[s] guns expensive and unpopular, just like cigarettes. A nationwide, antigun campaign paid for by a per gun yearly tax paid by owners, dealers, and manufacturers would work well in this regard. We should also segway into an anti-hunting campaign, like those in the UK. By making hunting expensive and unpopular, we can make the transition to a gun free society much less of a headache for us. I know this seems harsh, but this is the only way we can be truly safe. I don't want my kids being shot at by a deranged NRA member. I'm sure you don't either. So let’s stop looking for short term solutions and start looking long term. Registration is the first step. Tell Pres. Obama and democrats in congress to demand mandatory, comprehensive gun registration. It's [is] the only way we can ban guns with any effectiveness.

This is necessary—the Aff alone has minimal solvency—the fantasy of guns will still exist unscathed. Combating gun culture will take much more than a single piece of legislation—it takes time and intermediary transitions.

#### Nerburn[[7]](#footnote-7)

And, yes, that’s what it is — a cultural mental illness, fomented and fanned by an armament industry that needs, or, at least, wants every man, woman and child to be packing a weapon in the name of freedom or security or whatever abstraction they can sell us. But, my God, children are dying, and they are dying from guns. No amount of counseling or monitoring or background checks is going to stop this. People will get guns like teenagers get beer, and no amount of laws will stop it. Consider the sheriff in Roseburg. He stated quite forthrightly that he would not enforce any federal gun laws, nor would he allow his deputies to do so. And now he is looking in the faces of the mothers and fathers and husbands and wives of the dead. How can he sleep at night? Is he at least a little conflicted? Sadly, probably not. To him, it wasn’t a gun that killed all those people. It was a person. And the fact that it was a gun in the hand of that person, just as it was a gun in the hand of the killer at Red Lake and the killers at Columbine and the killer at the Aurora movie theater and the killer in every other mass murder in America doesn’t register with him or people like him. It is a mind-boggling disconnect that simply beggars the imagination. So, what will stop it? One and only one thing: getting rid of guns on our streets. And this is no easy task. It cannot be done by fiat; it cannot be done in one legislative swoop. It can only be done by changing hearts and minds, and that takes time.

# CP Frontlines

**AT Australia Buyback Ev**

Your Donohue 15 evidence cites Australia’s buyback program as causing a value reorientation—registration was an integral part of that policy.

#### Neill ‘10[[8]](#footnote-8)

Several factors are important in assessing the extent to which the results from the Australian buyback can be extrapolated to other countries. Australian borders are more easily controlled than in countries that have land borders. In addition, Australia's government in general and its policing and customs services in particular are highly organized and effective. The NFA also had an extremely high degree of political support and was quite competently executed. And the buyback was accompanied by a uniform national system for licensing and registration of firearms. These factors should be borne in mind in considering the extent to which the results from the Australian NFA might generalize to other countries.

**AT Too Expensive**

1. You haven’t shown it’s prohibitively expensive OR that there’s some tradeoff with other liberatory policies so it’s irrelevant under the Aff framework—the counterplan is still a good idea solely because it resists oppression, even with a high monetary cost.
2. Fiat solves the link: federal funding is not within the scope of what I have to account for, I only have to show the post-fiat consequences of the counterplan are good.
3. The cost is attributed to expected resistance—that means Aff bites harder, since the Sporks evidence shows noncompliance is higher in response to an outright ban than a national registry.
4. A national registry actually makes tracking crime much cheaper—status quo method is incredibly inefficient and costly.

#### Berlow ‘13[[9]](#footnote-9)

Higgins was stoic about the long-standing ban on databases. "Everyone in the agency understood that things that made sense in the modern era—such as automation—just weren't going to happen." But Higgins also said that working through mountains of paper and microfiche records is a huge waste of agents' time and taxpayer money. As a practical matter, the lack of a computerized records system for gun sales means that a crime gun trace that might otherwise be accomplished in a matter of seconds can take up to two weeks. Today, gun sale records are kept at 60,000 separate locations by the nation's 60,000 federal firearms licensees (FFLs). With a centralized database, an ATF agent in possession of a gun found at a crime scene could simply plug the gun's serial number into a computer and identify the name of the dealer who sold the weapon, along with the name of the first purchaser. Without a database, agents must often embark on a[n] Rube Goldberg-style odyssey, contacting the gun's manufacturer or a gun's [to] importer who will direct the agent either to a middleman who sold the weapon to a dealer or to the dealer himself, who can identify [to] the first buyer. Dealers are required to keep records of each firearm transaction. Frequently, however, the records are on paper, and dealers can't locate particular ones quickly. At the same time, there is no law requiring consolidation of wholesale weapon transfers—those sales by the manufacturer or middleman—which means ATF inspectors have no way of knowing whether a dealer's ledgers accurately represent all of the guns he has bought or if he is illegally selling guns off the books.

**AT Current Lives Outweigh**

1. Problem here is that you haven’t shown Aff will save current lives—lack of solvency, underground market and stop and frisk all show that Aff only exacerbates problems.
2. Long-term solvency outweighs—at best you only save a very limited number of lives but decades worth of the counterplan obviously does more good.

**AT Unconstitutional/Illegal**

Fiat solves the link—normal means ensures that the Supreme Court decision would be overturned before the national registry is implemented.

**AT Backlash**

Laundry list of polls unanimously reveals no backlash—American wants the counterplan, current gun owners included—prefer widespread corroboration of empirics.

#### LCPGV ‘12[[10]](#footnote-10)

An August 2012 poll found that 76% of respondents favor requiring gun owners to register their guns with local government.[1](http://smartgunlaws.org/category/gun-studies-statistics/polling-data-on-guns/#footnote_0_6290) A January 2011 poll of registered voters found that 66% of respondents favor requiring every gun owner to register [their] his or her firearms as part of a national gun registry.[2](http://smartgunlaws.org/category/gun-studies-statistics/polling-data-on-guns/#footnote_1_6290) A poll conducted after the 2008 presidential election found that 68% of voters, including 60% of gun owners, support the registration of guns.[3](http://smartgunlaws.org/category/gun-studies-statistics/polling-data-on-guns/#footnote_2_6290) A national poll conducted for Mayors Against Illegal Guns in the spring of 2008 found that 70% of Americans favor requiring every gun owner to register each gun he or she owns as part of a national gun registry.[4](http://smartgunlaws.org/category/gun-studies-statistics/polling-data-on-guns/#footnote_3_6290) An earlier Mayors Against Illegal Guns poll, conducted in January 2007, found that 73% of respondents, including 54% of gun owners, favor a requirement that every gun owner register each gun he or she owns as part of a national gun registry.[5](http://smartgunlaws.org/category/gun-studies-statistics/polling-data-on-guns/#footnote_4_6290) A 2008 CNN/Opinion Research Corporation poll found that 79% of Americans favor requiring guns to be registered.[6](http://smartgunlaws.org/category/gun-studies-statistics/polling-data-on-guns/#footnote_5_6290) A poll of likely 2004 presidential election voters found that 67% of Americans support requiring individual gun owners to register their firearms with the federal government.[7](http://smartgunlaws.org/category/gun-studies-statistics/polling-data-on-guns/#footnote_6_6290) A nationwide poll conducted in May 2001 found that 70% of respondents mistakenly believe that a registration system already exists in the U.S. That poll showed that 83% of respondents, including 72% of gun owners, favor registration for newly-purchased handguns.[8](http://smartgunlaws.org/category/gun-studies-statistics/polling-data-on-guns/#footnote_7_6290) Another 2001 poll conducted by the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago found that 76.9% of Americans desire mandatory registration of handguns. Close to 70% of poll respondents also favor regular re-registering of handguns.[9](http://smartgunlaws.org/category/gun-studies-statistics/polling-data-on-guns/#footnote_8_6290) A poll of high school students on firearm-related policies found that almost 96% of such students support mandatory registration of guns.[10](http://smartgunlaws.org/category/gun-studies-statistics/polling-data-on-guns/#footnote_9_6290)

More weighing: a) prefer empirics to analysis, b) widespread corroboration versus your single author, c) high school students poll extremely high—shows as time moves on support is on the rise.

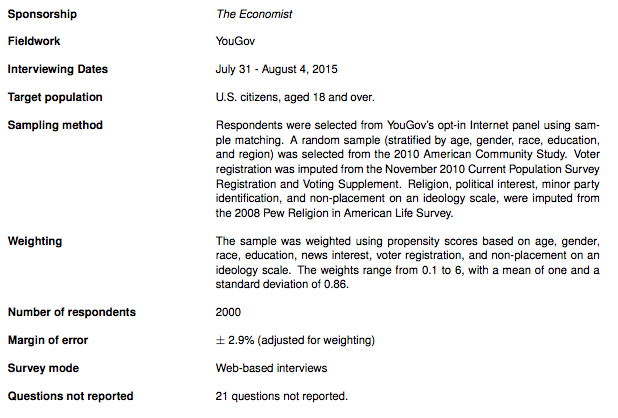
No backlash—America wants the counterplan.

#### Vespa ‘15[[11]](#footnote-11)

Well, here’s a sad poll regarding the Second Amendment: there is a consensus that gun owners should have to register their firearms into a national database. In fact, it’s an overwhelming consensus, according to the YouGov poll. In all, 64 percent of Americans support a registry. Of that figure, 59 percent of men and 68 percent of women agree. Additionally, concerning race, 61 percent of whites, 75 percent of blacks, and 68 percent of Hispanics also agree. Regarding income, from under $40k to over $80k, on average, 63 percent support a national database.

Methodology:

<https://d25d2506sfb94s.cloudfront.net/cumulus_uploads/document/wtuckrpu76/econTabReport.pdf>



# AT Impact D Frontlines

## Illegal Market

**AT Supply side: LaFollette**

Jacobs answers this—the illegal market will still flourish because you only control the *domestic* supply side but does nothing to solve the porosity of our borders, which is already demonstrated by status quo smuggling. The Jacobs evidence is very good on the issue—guns will be smuggled across our borders—industries will simply shift south and the guns will flow north.

**AT Chicago worked: Sargent**

Chicago absolutely didn’t work—the illegal market flourished there.

#### Terry[[12]](#footnote-12)

Not far away in a violent patch of Chicago's South Side, Federal agents arrested a different man, a licensed gun dealer, on charges of selling weapons illegally to undercover officers in dark alleys and crumbling garages. Before he was caught, the authorities say, he sold hundreds of firearms to gang members and anyone else with fistfuls of dollars. In yet another part of the city a gang leader, who has three children and even more gunshot scars, sits sipping a soda on a rainy night. Calling the city [is] "infected with guns," he explains how [it is] easy it is to buy one, no questions asked, at the gun shows held almost every weekend on the city's suburban edge. An Unending Supply The river of illegal weapons running through the streets of Chicago, as elsewhere, is fed by many tributaries. Those who help legally made guns flow into illegal hands include a small minority of crooked gun dealers, gunrunners who bring in weapons bought in the suburbs or out of state, brigades of burglars and flea-market traders who are happy to sell to any customer.

Prefer my evidence—Sargent merely talks about how difficult it was to obtain guns and how wary they were—however, Terry is an assessment of the *consequences*—shows that criminals were still able to get their hands on guns through an illegal market.

**AT Mehalko**

Mehalko specifically talks about how legislation for both the United States and Mexico would need to change in an international effort—the Aff doesn’t do this, so smuggling of handguns across borders will continue to happen.

## Stop and frisk

**AT Previously enforced uniformly**

Not applicable to the status quo—police have become vastly more militarized, since things like the War on Drugs—you’re simply creating more pretexts for racist implementation. We already know about structural racism in the criminal justice system—no reason to continue feeding black folk into it.

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2. Dave Kopel. “The Catastrophic Consequences of Gun Registration.” http://jpfo.org/articles-assd03/kopel-catastrophic-consequences.htm [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Law Center to Prevent Gun Violence. “Registration of Firearms Policy Summary.” 1 October 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. James B. Jacobs [Chief Justice Warren E. Burger Professor of Constitutional Law and the Courts Director, Center for Research in Crime and Justice at NYU Law]. “Can Gun Control Work?” 2002. Oxford University Press. [Premier, Premier Debate Today, Sign-Up Now] [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Alex Gourevitch 15 (Alex Gourevitch, assistant professor of political science at Brown University. He is author of From Slavery to the Cooperative Commonwealth: Labor and Republican Liberty in the Nineteenth Century and has written for magazines like Dissent, Jacobin, The American Prospect, and New York Magazine, ) Gun control’s racist reality: The liberal argument against giving police more power, Salon 6-24-2015 AT [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
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9. Alan Berlow. “How the NRA Hobbled the ATF.” *Mother Jones.* 11 February 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
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